

ALMOST AT THE GATES OF PEKIN

Washington Expects the Allies to Enter the Capital To-Day or Wednesday.

HO-SI-WU TAKEN AND MARCH RESUMED.

Admiral Remy Cabled That the Relief Force Would Reach Tung-Chow, Ten Miles From Peking, Sunday—Great Battle May Be On, as Chinese Were Expected to Make Their Last Stand There.

Washington, Aug. 13.—It is felt that a great battle may have been fought in China to-day.

The allied forces are believed to be almost within sight of—certainly not more than ten miles from—the walls of Peking, and at the point where it has been felt that the Chinese troops would make a desperate last stand to prevent the foreign invaders from reaching the capital. This place is Tung-Chow (literally, East Peking).

According to information received by the Navy Department, the allies were expected to reach Tung-Chow yesterday, August 12. This information was contained in a cablegram received late this afternoon by the Bureau of Navigation. The message was unsigned, but having come from Taku and being addressed to the bureau, it probably was written by Admiral Remy. Its date was August 10. This portion of it was made public:

"Advanced August 9 to Ho-Si-Wu. Chinese fled after firing few shots. No casualties."

Ho-Si-Wu is only thirty-three miles from Peking.

But the most significant portion was not made public. That part contained the information recounted above, and, in addition, said that General Chaffee had a message from Minister Conger under date of August 4, which said the situation at Peking was "critical," but that the legations would "hold out till you come." This message from Mr. Conger was probably the same as that mentioned yesterday in the cablegram received by the War Department from General Chaffee. It would seem from Admiral Remy's communication, however, that the War Department, in making public General Chaffee's report of the Minister's communication, paraphrased it so as to minimize Mr. Conger's statement of the seriousness of the Peking situation.

General Chaffee's Dispatch.

General Chaffee beat Admiral Remy by one hour in reporting to Washington the arrival of the allies at Ho-Si-Wu. His dispatch was very brief. It said:

"Tenth. Arrived at Ho-Si-Wu (Ho-Si-Wu) yesterday. The cablegram had nothing to show whence it was sent. This was taken by the War Department to indicate that it was put on the wires that had been strung by the Signal Corps detachment at a point somewhat distant from any town, which would most likely mean that the allies had pushed forward from Ho-Si-Wu."

Admiral Remy's cable of a little later, that Tung-Chow was expected to be reached August 12, confirmed this view.

The most gratifying point in the news of the day from China to the officials was that the Chinese had fled from Ho-Si-Wu after firing a few shots.

NO MORE PROMISES WILL BE ACCEPTED.

American Government Will Not Negotiate Until Allies Escort Ministers Safely From Peking—Text of Reply.

Washington, Aug. 13.—In the judgment of the State Department officials the gravity of the Chinese situation has been increased rather than diminished through the character of the answer returned by this Government to the imperial appeal for a cessation of hostilities. This answer was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday evening, and its text, which follows, was made public to-day:

"Memorandum: Touching the Imperial edict of August 8 appointing Li Hung Chang Envoy Plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations, on the part of China, with the Powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, presented to Mr. Adee by Minister Wu on the 12th of August, 1900.

"The Government of the United States learned with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung as Envoy Plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the Powers, and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

"It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the Powers so long as the Ministers of the Powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the Powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest consideration of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceable deliverance.

"We are ready to enter into an agreement between the Powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unimpeded and to escort the foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien-Tsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the Generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

"ALFRED A. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, 1900."

All the Powers Agreed.

It developed during the day that the reference to "the Powers" employed in the American reply was not without a distinct meaning. Exchanges between the various Powers have been going on constantly and as a result the officials had the satisfaction of knowing late in the day that the position of the United States had the approval and support of all the great Powers. While this had not been expressed in any formal manner by the parties, yet exchanges between the chancelleries of Europe and

Empress Dowager to Depart Before Allied Army Arrives.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—At the Chinese Legation in Berlin the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed to-day that the Empress Dowager had declared her intention to leave Peking and transfer her court to another city before the allied soldiers had reached the capital. In Hui Huan, the Chinese Minister here, on learning of this intention, telegraphed to both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to not leave Peking, but quietly to await the arrival of the international forces.

This was hailed by military men as a sign that the Chinese troops were in a condition bordering upon panic and might not oppose any great resistance to the foreigners when they arrive before the gates of Peking.

From Ho-Si-Wu to So-Tung-Chow.

Ho-Si-Wu is not a place adapted for a strenuous defense. It is perhaps twenty miles from Yang-Tsun, where the fight of last Monday occurred, and about half way between Tien-Tsin and Peking. It is of considerable size and is the largest town between Tien-Tsin and Chang-Chia-Wan, which is only a mile from Tung-Chow. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and the land is very level, affording little opportunity for opposing the progress of an enemy.

Leaving Ho-Si-Wu, the allies marched for ten miles over a muddy road to Ma-Tow. From Ma-Tow to Ching-Chia-Wan, however, the road is fairly good and adapted to the rapid transportation of the army trains. It was at Ching-Chia-Wan, probably, that the allies halted in order that the artillery, which had been dragging along behind, might overtake the main body of infantry and cavalry. It was there, too, that the fighting, if there was to be any fighting outside of Peking, began. The fortifications protecting the capital are first met there and the road from that point to Tung-Chow, a mile distant, is straddled with defensive works. There are little fortified villages to the right and left of the main town and batteries in no small numbers are planted at the summit of sharp acclivities. Besides these artificial fortifications, the country itself is intersected with deep ditches and sunken roads, all of which could easily be made to serve the purpose in resisting aggression.

May Enter Peking To-Day or Wednesday.

It is here, then, that the Chinese were expected to make a determined stand, and where a battle may have raged to-day. If an engagement did take place there and the enemy showed any disposition to make a lively resistance, it is felt here that the allies lost heavily. No doubt is expressed, however, that the foreigners have been victorious. The very fact that they were within sight of the spot where the Ministers are imperiled and the knowledge that the world is waiting anxiously to hear of their entry to Peking, it is thought, would be sufficient to make them overcome all obstacles.

There are not a few military men in Washington who are of the opinion that the Chinese troops did not offer any serious resistance even at Tung-Chow and that the Chinese capital will be entered almost without a struggle. Unless something intervenes that is not now seen, it is confidently predicted that the allies will raise the flags of their countries over debris of the legations of their Governments by Wednesday at the latest, and possibly by to-morrow.

MacDonald Says: "Situation Desperate."

London, Aug. 14, 3:50 a. m.—The British Consul at Canton, says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent there, has received the following message, dated August 6, from Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Peking:

"Our situation is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved, a general massacre is possible."

"The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this legation."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, writing yesterday, says: "The allies at noon, Saturday, were within twenty miles of Peking."

STRONG INTIMATION OF PARTITION PLAN.

Japan Approves England's Occupation of Shanghai and Believes Other Powers Should Seize Points of Vantage.

Tokio, Aug. 13.—The opinion is expressed in Japanese official circles that Russia's occupation of New-Chwang justifies the dispatch of British troops to Shanghai.

It is believed that other Powers will be driven to take similar measures in other parts of China.

"MORE IMPORTANT THAN PEKING."—Washington, Aug. 13.—It would not astonish diplomats here should it develop that the foreign Ambassadors in London have been exchanging views relative to the course that shall be pursued by the other Powers to induce Great Britain to withdraw from Shanghai. In any such exchanges, however, it is known that Ambassador Choate is not participating, as this Government officially announced, in its reply to the Chinese Viceroy's appeal that the President use his influence to induce Great Britain to withdraw, that it could not interfere.

Following the example of Great Britain, Germany is expected to land troops at Shanghai as soon as she can spare a detachment from the forces which she is now collecting in the Far East. As her troops in China at present are only sufficient to insure the protection of the German settlement at Kiao-Chow and participate in the Peking relief expedition, she has ordered a squadron of warships to Shanghai, which will remain there until her troops arrive.

In determining to send both ships and men to Shanghai, Germany is undoubtedly acting with the full sympathy of Russia, and France's assent is taken here as a matter of course. Well-informed diplomats in Washington have no reason to doubt that Russia and Germany are on very good terms with respect to China. Their interests lie in the north, while those of France, Russia's ally, are far to the southward. It is to Germany's interests and to that of Russia and France, as well, that Great Britain should not be allowed to remain in exclusive control of the great Yangtze Valley.

"For the Powers to permit the Yangtze-Kiang to pass under the control of Great Britain," said a well-informed diplomat this evening, "would be to precipitate the dismemberment of China, which the British Government has been apparently anxious to prevent. Besides, their interests in that great territory, which are yearly becoming more valuable, would suffer."

"I don't think that I am exaggerating the matter when I say that Shanghai to-day is far more important than the position of the Ministers in Peking. I hope that the British Government, appreciating the dangerous complications that will arise from the presence of her troops in that port, will revoke Vice Admiral Seymour's orders and return to their station the troops under instructions to proceed there."

"WHO HEEDS CHINESE PROTESTS?"—Berlin, Aug. 12.—The Chinese protest



Yung Lu, Commanding Chinese Forces in Peking.

against the landing of troops at Shanghai has been officially received here. A Foreign Office official, discussing it, said this afternoon:

"The protest is here, but who pays any attention to Chinese protests now?"

Great Britain, according to the German Foreign Office, has not given any other declaration of purpose in landing troops at Shanghai than the declaration made by the British Consul General to the other foreign Consuls there; namely, the protection of life and property.

BRITAIN OFFERS A LOAN.

London, Aug. 14.—The British Government, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, has offered to lend £5,000 at 4½ per cent to the Viceroy of Wu-Chang, Province of Hu-Pee, on the Yangtze-Kiang, for the payment of provincial troops.

LEGATIONS AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Bombardment by Two Batteries Has Been Resumed.

Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press. Tien-Tsin, Monday, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 12.—Two reliable couriers, who left Peking August 1, arrived to-day at Tien-Tsin. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days. The former Viceroy of Shan-Tung, who is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with new troops, according to these couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days. The head of the Missionary Board, with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed.



THE LAUNDRYMAN: "IF I DON'T HURRY UP WITH THIS SHIRT, HE'LL WRECK THE SHOP."

AMERICANS WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

General Chaffee Sends List of Casualties in the Yang-Tsun Fight.

DEAD WERE BURIED THERE.

Wounded, of Whom There Is a Long List, Were Taken to the Hospitals at Tien-Tsin.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The War Department this afternoon received the following casualty list from General Chaffee:

"Che-Poo, Adjutant General, Washington; Yang-Tsun, Aug. 7.—Casualties in action Yang-Tsun, August 6:

"Enlisted men killed: "Fourteenth Infantry—W. E. Metzler, Company L; Robert C. Kerr, Wyatt G. Kicks, Company L; Samuel Stafford, Corporal Roy Bergen, Company M; Laurence M. Grogins, Company G; Royland Perry, Company K.

"From heat prostration—William Webb, Company M, Ninth Infantry; Thomas Propy, Corporal Marine Corps.

"Wounded, Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in shoulder, serious; Michael O'Brien, Sergeant, Company F, wounded in foot, serious; Daniel J. O'Connor, Corporal, Company E, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Joseph P. Fritsch, Company M, wounded in abdomen, serious; William Eseld, Company I, wounded in arm, serious; Albert W. Fitzpatrick, Company D, wounded in thigh, slight.

"Wounded, Fourteenth Infantry—Company E, Frank Knoll, a Sergeant, wounded in groin, serious; Harry C. Houston, wounded in the shoulder, moderate; Patrick Curran, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Joseph P. Fritsch, Company M, wounded in abdomen, serious; Frank C. Albright, wounded in chest, serious; James Alken, wounded in knee, serious; Adam House, wounded in leg below knee, slight; George E. Vale, wounded in thigh, slight; Ernest Gibson, wounded in shoulder, moderate; James H. Hurst, Corporal, wounded in leg, below knee, serious; Clint W. Graham, wounded in shoulder, moderate; wounded in knee, serious; Joseph E. Legros, wounded in groin and thigh, serious; William Miller, Company I, wounded in leg, below knee, serious; Company K, Lee Owens, Corporal, wounded in hand, serious; Jeremiah N. Toomey, Corporal, wounded in foot and knee, serious; Lester J. Alley, wounded in neck, serious; Willis Lawrence, wounded in neck, serious; Philip M. Anderson, wounded in back, serious; James Rice, wounded in both arms, serious; Robert E. Snell, wounded in neck, serious; Ray S. Roberts, wounded in knee, serious; George D. Gardner, wounded in neck, serious; Company L, William J. Emmett, First Sergeant, wounded in groin, slight; Henry Young, Corporal, wounded in knee, serious; Benjamin N. Boyle, wounded in leg, below knee, serious; Alfred M. Measer, wounded in arm, serious; Ross Chambliss, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Dwight M. Fuller, son, wounded in foot, serious; Frank R. Jackson, wounded in arm, serious; M. Oran A. Kemper, musician, wounded in head, serious; Charles F. Foster, wounded in wrist, slight; Henry H. Hurst, wounded in chest, serious; James P. O'Dowd, wounded in abdomen, serious; Joseph Queltette, wounded in back, serious; John Wagner, wounded in arm, serious; John B. Hehl, wounded in thigh, serious; Robert L. Triple, wounded in thigh, serious; Patrick Shea, wounded in foot, serious; Alonzo J. Babba, wounded in leg, serious; Jacob Schwoebel, wounded in arm, serious; William J. Triple, wounded in thigh, slight; John Mulligan, wounded in foot, serious.

"First Regiment, Marines, Company F, Norman A. Pruitt, wounded in hand, severe.

"Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Adam Brown, wounded in leg, moderate.

"Killed buried at Yang-Tsun. Wounded sent to hospital at Tien-Tsin.

"CHAFFEE."

BIG FOUR TRAIN FELL WITH BRIDGE

Brakeman Killed and Four of the Train Crew Were Seriously Injured.

FORTY FEET INTO THE RIVER.

Second Train Stopped on the Very Brink of Disaster—Passenger Train Passed Before Accident.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Calto, Ill., Aug. 13.—The Big Four train known as the first extra, consisting of engine No. 423 and caboose, broke through the bridge over the Cache River at noon to-day, falling a distance of forty feet.

The following are the casualties: NIM WHALEN, brakeman, killed; JOHN INGLIS, conductor; head badly bruised and injured internally.

GRANT LAFFERTY, engineer; badly bruised and injured internally, and ankle.

FRED ARNOLD, brakeman; badly bruised, head cut and injured internally.

FIREMAN FROELKE; hurt on head and neck cut.

All of the victims live at Mount Carmel. The fireman, although suffering from wounds and the nervous shock, proceeded to Mount City and reported the casualty.

The injured were brought to Cairo and taken to St. Mary's Infirmary to receive medical attention.

The train was smashed to fragments. Second extra, No. 413, was only a few minutes behind, and the ill-fated train was in full view of the crew on the second train when it fell through the bridge. The following engine was stopped on the very brink of the declivity.

The bridge, led by Conductor Huey and Engineer Rush, gave attention at once to the injured and brought them to this city.

The bridge is a total wreck. It was built many years ago, and it was supported by wooden beams. The passenger train coming south passed over it a few minutes before the accident.

The wreck is told of Froelke's heroism. After the wreck he immediately ran back and flagged the second section, closely following, and, retracing his steps, crossed the creek and carried the first news to Mount City.

As soon as word had been received from Mount City, where the information of the wreck was carried, a special of two baggage cars and engine, accompanied by Agent Stevens, Yardmaster Curry and a corps of physicians, was dispatched to the scene of the wreck.

When the bridge gave way beneath the engine it jumped from the rails and landed upon the Putaski County shore, while the caboose landed in the water and the top wooden work of the bridge piled down upon it.

The span is about forty feet long and the western approach about the same, but built upon piling, is a mass of kindling wood.

The relief special returned to the city at 2:30, bringing the dead and wounded, the latter being taken in an ambulance to St. Mary's Infirmary. Doctor Willard of Mount City rendered the wounded all the assistance possible at the wreck and accompanied them to Cairo.

The passenger train, due to leave here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, departed on time, running over the Illinois Central to Beechwood, thence to Mount City.

The First Infantry is one of the oldest regiments in the service. It was formerly General Shafter's regiment, and fought in his command at Santiago, Cuba. It is under orders for foreign service.

Company of the First Infantry Coming.

One company of the First United States Infantry will arrive at Jefferson Barracks from Little Rock, Ark., to-day for the purpose of joining the companies already there and proceeding with them to San Francisco. Two companies now stationed at Fort Leavenworth also will move to the coast.

"CHAFFEE."

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Arkansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Alabama—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Georgia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Florida—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

North Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Virginia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

West Virginia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Ohio—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Indiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Michigan—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Nebraska—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Kansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Oklahoma—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Colorado—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Utah—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Arizona—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

New Mexico—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Idaho—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Montana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

Wyoming—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

North Dakota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

South Dakota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southerly winds.

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